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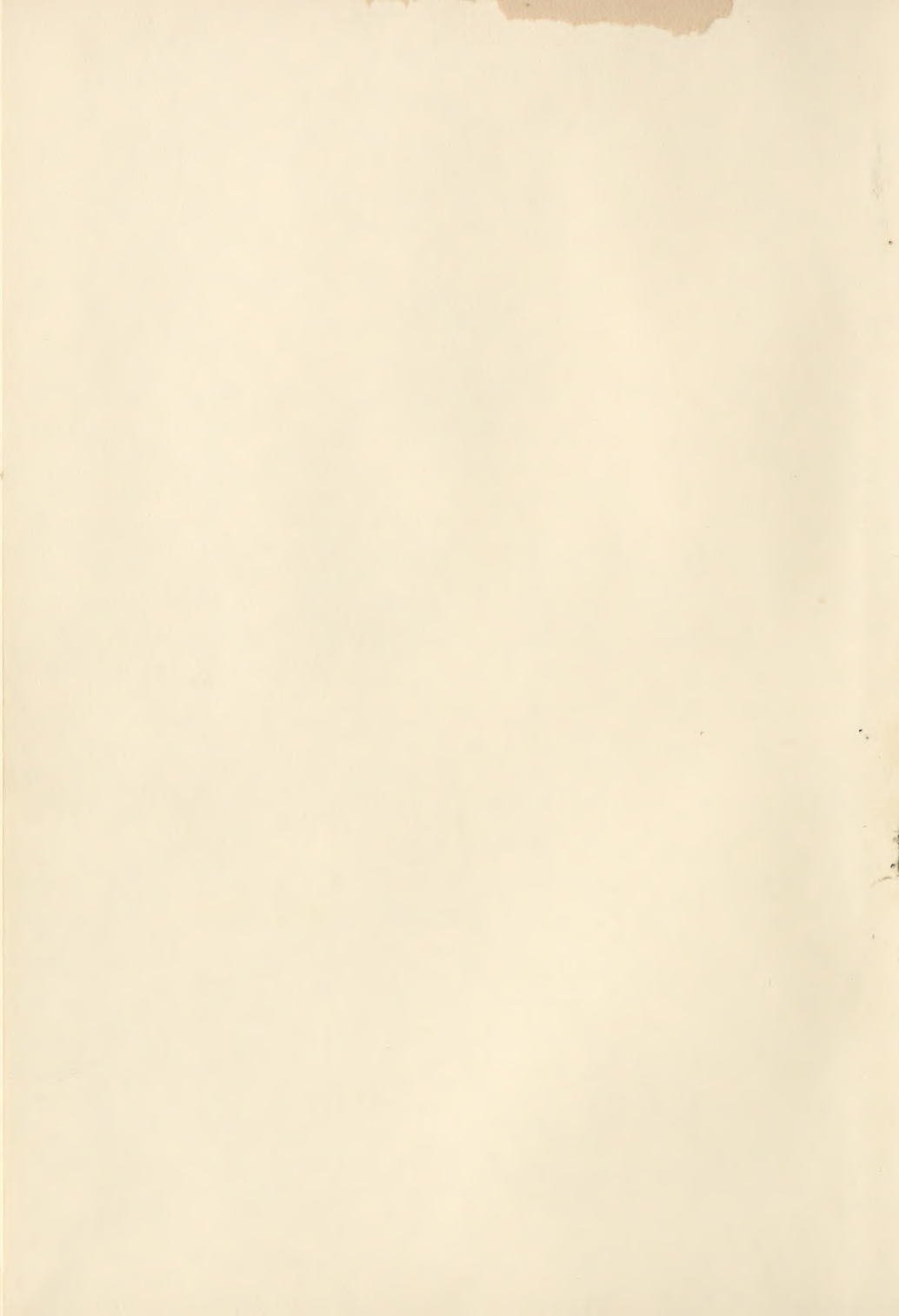
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from

Dr. Corwin



REPORT OF THE
HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT
1893-1913



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HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT
On Its Twentieth Anniversary
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FOREWORD.

This little book has been compiled to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Settlement. It contains the report read by the Head Resident at the public meeting held on January thirty-first, and reports from the directors of some of the departments.

The publication of the book has been made possible through the kindness of Mr. Joseph Ellner.

LILLIAN D. WALD

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A STREET PAGEANT

Presented by the members of THE HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Settlement, on the evenings of the Sixth and the Seventh of June.

The six episodes of the Pageant represent picturesque social gatherings of the peoples who have lived at different times in the neighborhood of Henry Street—the Indians, the Dutch, the English, the Irish, the Scotch, the Germans, the Italians, and the Russians. The costumes were planned and the incidents selected to recreate the atmosphere of each epoch.

EPISODE I.—about 1617

INDIAN

The Manhattas in council gravely welcome the White Strangers with gifts of wampum and skins, receiving in return bright colored trinkets and strange garments from over the seas. They initiate the Traders into the ceremony of the Peace Pipe and bury the hatchet with joyous songs and dances. The chief bids farewell to the white men and disappears, followed by his tribe, leaving the Dutchmen in possession of their new territory.

(The songs are Indian melodies of various tribes.)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Medicine Song. | 2. Medicine Dance Song. | 3. Dance Song. | 4. Medicine Song. |
| 5. Dance Song. | | 6. Choral. | |

EPISODE II.—about 1675

DUTCH

A STRAWBERRY PICNIC

Dutch vrouws and burghers with their large families enjoy a Strawberry Picnic in the days when the fields of Manhattan Island were covered with wild berries. They are joined by the young girls who come to bleach their linen and by the children on their way home from school. In the midst of the fun, the postie dashes by on horseback on his way to Boston carrying the monthly mail, "which was instituted for a more speedy intelligence and dispatch of affairs." He is followed by all, waving and singing to speed him on his dangerous journey.

(We are indebted to Mabel Barrows Mussey for the material of this episode.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Dutch Jigg. | 2. Model Children Song. | 3. Linen Song. |
| 4. Song: "Hannes Has New Clumpers." | 5. Wooden Shoe Dance. | |
| 6. Wind Mill Dance. | 7. The Postie Song. | |

EPISODE III.—about 1760

COLONIAL DAYS

Early on May morning the little children come trooping from the woods to hang their posies on the doorsteps so that those they love may be surrounded by fairies all through the year. The mothers find their gifts, and as they sit in the doorways with their spinning wheels and samplers, they sing to the children a ballad of long ago. A May Party enters; the King, Queen, Court, Chimney Sweeps, Dancers, Milk Maids and Sailors merrily dance and play around the May Pole.

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|----------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Cornish May Song. | 2. Ballad: Margaret Who Lost Her Garter. | 3. Money Musk |
| 4. Greeting. | 5. May Pole Dance. | 6. Minuet. |
| | 7. Sailor's Hornpipe. | 8. March. |
| | 9. Milk Maids' Dance—"Mary, Molly and I." | |

EPISODE IV.—1806

A glimpse of the children who, a little more than a century ago, were taken by their Quaker parents to the first Public School in New York, which was opened in Henry Street. They play the old-fashioned games until the school mistress rings the bell for them to begin the day's lessons.

(Public School No. 1 was opened by The Society of Friends, aided by DeWitt Clinton, on May 17th, 1806, in Madison near Pearl Street, and was later moved to Henry Street).

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. The Mulberry Bush. | 2. London Bridge. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|

EPISODE V.—about 1860

On a moonlight spring evening in the sixties, girls in hoopskirts, and young men in stocks gather on the stoops of the houses and sing old ballads and dance quaint polkas and quadrilles.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Silver Threads. | 2. A Polka. | 3. Varsouvienne. | 4. Juanita. |
| 5. Quadrille. | | 6. The Mocking Bird. | |

EPISODE VI.—1893-1913

A picture of all the nationalities that have lived in Henry Street in the last fifty years—the Irish, the Scotch, the Germans, the Italians, and the Russians. They sing again the songs and dance the dances that contribute so much poetry to the life of the city.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cathleen Mavourneen. | 2. Irish Jig. | 3. Irene Liebe | 4. "Dance Dear Partner Mine." |
| 5. German Hopping Dance. | 6. Neapolitan Bacarolle. | 7. Tarantelle | |
| 8. The Volga Boatman. | 9. Russian Folk Dance. | 10. Russian Court Dance | |
| 11. Gott un Sein Mishpet Is Gerecht. | 12. Russian Kasatchak | | |
| Song to the Settlement. | | | |

The five hundred persons in costume are members of clubs, of gymnasium, dancing and choral classes, residents, club and class leaders. More than one hundred and fifty have helped in other ways. They have served faithfully on the numerous committees and have made the costumes and properties in the Settlement Work Shops and in the Clubs.

The data for the historical background was gathered from the records of early Manhattan.

PROGRAM

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

The Twentieth Anniversary of the Henry Street Settlement was commemorated Saturday, January 31, at 3 o'clock, in the gymnasium at 301 Henry Street.

Addresses were made by

HON. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.....	Mayor of New York
DR. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.....	Superintendent of Schools
DR. JOSEPHINE BAKER.....	Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Department of Health
MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF.....	For Directors
MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY.....	For Residents
MRS. MAX MORGENTHAU, JR.....	For Non Resident Workers
MR. SAMUEL LEWENKROHN.....	Member First Club Organized at the Settlement
LILLIAN D. WALD.....	Head Resident

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT.*

IN June the neighborhood, as represented in the Settlement, with the cooperation of the officials and several departments of the City of New York, presented a pageant on Henry Street. This pageant portrayed some characteristic feature of each of the different peoples who have lived in this vicinity, from the picturesque Manhattans, through the Dutch and English, in historic sequence, to the late arrivals at Ellis Island. All were harmonized by the inspiration of color, dance and song, into a picture which seemed symbolic of the Settlement's message. An interested participant, who withdrew to watch the pageant from the old slave gallery remaining in All Saints' Church opposite, as he looked down upon the lovely kaleidoscope on the street below, and observed the sympathy and comprehension of the thousands crowding the street from sidewalk to tenement roof, expressed a renewed faith, as did many others present, in the promise of America, because of the possibility of such an occasion. I find it difficult to condense for you to-day a report of the twenty years' service of the Settlement. I wish it were possible for you to visualize the pageant, which was a better report than I can make. However, it is fitting that some of the dry facts should be presented to you.

ORIGIN OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The sight of a woman in a rear tenement, under unspeakably distressing conditions, was the starting point of the Settlement. The story, and its effect upon the present Head Worker, told to Mrs. Betty Loeb and to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, brought immediate ways and means to create the Settlement. Miss Mary Brewster and I, both graduates of the New York Hospital Training School, established ourselves on the top floor of a tenement house near by. We charged ourselves with creating a visiting nursing service, on the terms most

*Report read by Miss Wald at the Twentieth Anniversary meeting, January 31, 1914.

considerate of the dignity and independence of the patients, free from denominational or political influence, and under any doctor, paid or unpaid, who might be treating them, and also with contributing our citizenship in an industrial neighborhood.

Up to the time of this venture, the district nurse had been accessible only to parishioners or attendants of the missions, or to patients of a free dispensary. In fact, visiting nursing throughout the United States had hardly begun, and the records quoted by Miss Y. G. Waters, one of our residents, in her book "Visiting Nursing in the United States," written some years later, show that at that time there were only about twenty visiting nurses in the entire country, and these were for the exclusive use of the classes above mentioned. The founders of the Settlement realized that there were large numbers of people who could not, or who sometimes would not, avail themselves of the hospitals; that ninety per cent of the sick people in cities were sick at home (an estimate which has just been corroborated by the investigation of the Committee of Inquiry into the Departments of Health, Charities and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals); and that a humanitarian civilization demanded that something of the nursing care given to those in hospitals should be accorded to sick people in their homes. Economic reasons were revealed, too, namely that the valuable and expensive hospital space should be saved for those to whom the hospital treatment was necessary; obvious social reasons, also, namely that many people, particularly women, could not leave their homes without the danger of imperilling, or sometimes destroying, the home itself. Out of these underlying principles, and because the nurses immediately found patients who needed them and doctors ready to call upon them, the nursing service has been developed.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION.

The first two years were experimental, and the founders on their top floor had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the problems of their neighborhood. In quick succession they were invited into conference by trade unionists, by workers in philanthropy, by the clergymen and the orthodox rabbis. The unemployed, the anxious parents, the girls in distress, the troublesome boys, came as individuals to see them, but no formal organization was effected until they moved into the first house, No. 265 Henry Street, which was purchased for their use by Mr. Schiff in 1895.



The nurse on rounds

We believed that we possessed an organic relationship to the neighborhood, which was of importance for opening up a deeper knowledge of the social conditions about us, and from the first we asserted our desire to be identified in every way with the neighborhood which we selected as our own. Gradually an organized program of activities has been developed, related to the social, philanthropic and educational needs of the community, and fashioned out of the experiences of the men and women who have been a part of the Settlement during the twenty years of its existence.

The Settlement has been fortunate in the cooperation and fellowship it has found. It would be impossible to mention all who have been concerned in its building. The two years in the tenement house laid the foundation. With the removal to the house, the work expanded. Mr. John Crosby Brown and his family had been with us almost from the beginning. Later, when the nursing service had been operating for the immediate neighborhood, indications came from the upper East Side that the nurses were needed there, and Mrs. Butler Duncan and Miss Catherine Bliss purchased a house, and made it possible for that section of the city to be served. The New York Hospital, through one of its Governors, Mr. Bowdoin, has given generous support to the Settlement during almost all the years of its existence, until Mr. Bowdoin's death.

THE NURSING SERVICE.

The maps and charts indicate the progress of the nurses' work. The service now extends from the East River to the boundary at Yonkers. The details of the service, the administrative methods, the system of recording the work in the homes should (we hope that they do) meet the modern standards of efficiency. It will require some imagination to picture the character of the work done—the enthusiasm and the common sense demonstrated daily by the nurses, and their realization of the importance of their task, without which vision they could not easily endure the endless stair climbing, the weight of the bag, and the pulls upon their emotions. The statistics are more easily presented. But that we may have some conception of the bulk of the work, I venture to repeat a few details.

The year 1909 marked an important era in visiting nursing. In that year, at the suggestion of the Settlement, the Metropolitan Life

Insurance Company undertook the nursing of its industrial policy-holders, employing our nurses to care for these patients. They thereby contributed an enormous impetus to education in hygiene in the homes, and the treatment of the sick, on the only basis that makes it possible for the person of small means to receive nursing without charity, namely through insurance. People who can pay the nominal fee of five or ten cents, occasionally twenty-five cents, and who are not insured, have shown their readiness to do so. These five and ten cent payments in 1913 amounted to nearly \$6,000, a drop in the ocean of the total cost, but a valuable indication.

In 1913, 22,168 patients were treated, to whom, in round numbers, 200,000 visits were paid. A comparison of the numbers of patients brought to the hospitals and to the visiting nursing service is not entirely fair, since the character of the diseases is not comparable, but it would indicate the growth of the dependence upon the visiting nurse. Mt. Sinai, Presbyterian and New York Hospitals combined, admitted 21,120 patients during the year, 1,048 less than the number who called for the Settlement nurses. Children, concerning whose treatment at home or in hospitals there has been much discussion, lend themselves to home treatment, particularly those suffering from pneumonia. The figures give the patients with this disease in the three hospitals as totalling 590. The number of pneumonias cared for in the year by the visiting nurses was 3,909, and of these 3,377 were children.

There have been so many "campaigns of education" upon questions of public health, that perhaps the public is better informed than at any other period of history, and the charts and statistics given will be significant.

The service of the visiting nurse, though covering so wide a range, has been capable of control and supervision. The division of it in the city can be compared to a well organized and administered hospital, with the classification of wards, a system of bedside notes, observance of etiquette among doctors, and, in addition, the enormous value of strengthening the home, working there with such tools and such equipment as the homes themselves afford. Cases that can best be cared for in the hospitals are sent there, the sifting process being ac-



The entire staff meets for monthly conference



A district centre. Preparing for afternoon rounds

complished by the doctors and the nurses working together. During the last year, 1,442 were dismissed to hospitals.

Out of their experience with the sick, the nurses organized for themselves a system of care for tuberculosis patients and instruction for their families, long before the great work was started for the municipality by Dr. Biggs. From their knowledge of the children kept out of school because of sickness has come the Settlement's share in the medical inspection of the public schools, first the appointment of the doctors, and then, some years later, the inauguration of the school nurse under municipal control. Under Mayor Low's administration, Dr. Lederle and Mr. Burlingham, combining with the Settlement for the children, municipalized the school nurse, the first in the world so far as known.

TRAINING FOR SERVICE.

The Settlement has also been a training place for other communities, both in this country and abroad, where interest had been roused in the care of sick people in their homes, and in forms of public health nursing. As a natural corollary to the demands upon the Settlement, educational opportunities under academic auspices became necessary, and Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, one of the friends of the Settlement, upon our advice, endowed at Teachers College a department to give this special postgraduate training. More recently, at the suggestion of the Settlement, the National Red Cross Society has taken up the nursing of people in rural communities and small towns.

I mention these things as illustrating the community use of the experiences of the Settlement and their application. When the nursing service was first established, it was impossible to find any tools that could be used, and the bag was invented for the Settlement by Miss May Brown. It is a matter of congratulation to us that in that way also we have served the cause both here and abroad. If you are familiar with it, you might recognize the bag in China, Japan, Hawaii and places nearer home.

The maps show in graphic form the districting throughout the city—the staff that goes to the ordinary cases of illness, the staff that is reserved for obstetrical cases, the staff segregated for contagious diseases. Incidentally, it is proper for me to remark that diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles, under the nurses' authority can be well cared for in the home, without the risk of cross infections incident

to hospital care. Last year 1,478 cases of contagious diseases were treated. The obstetrical nursing concerns itself with the prenatal care, and the mother is instructed before the arrival of the baby as well as cared for afterwards.

MILK STATION.

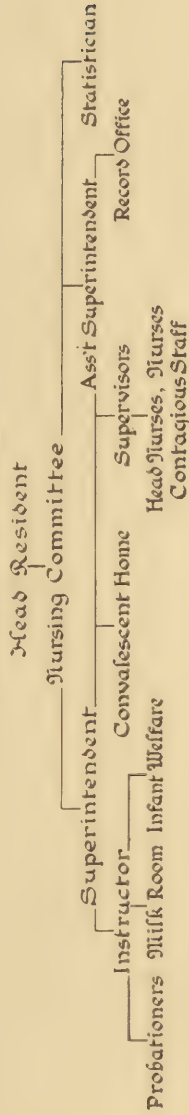
Side by side with the treatment of the sick in their homes is the preventive work. The milk station was established in 1903, when Mr. V. Everit Macy began sending, from his private dairy, milk to be used for convalescents and infants. From the first, the Settlement, following its principle of building up in the homes, has taught the modification there. The milk is of extraordinary quality. Children under two, and particularly those who show lowered vitality, are given the preference. Drs. Tunick and Bakst have from the first been the consulting physicians, and conferences are held with the mothers and babies twice a week. Out of 400 babies taken care of during the year 1913, only two have died. The money made from the sale of the milk is used to put nurses in the field. The quantity sent is not always the same, but the net profit from this source provides from two to four nurses.

Convalescent care has been provided in the convalescent home on the Hudson, "The Rest," the ground for which was purchased by Mr. George Bowdoin. The place has been supported by Mrs. Sylvan Bier. Its capacity is ten. Another house, maintained by Mrs. Edward Harkness, and controlled entirely by Miss Beazley, one of the nurses who has for years worked in the Italian district, also gives convalescent care to about a dozen more.

STILLMAN HOUSE

Though the Settlement has from its beginning shown no discrimination between color, race or religion, it has developed a special piece of work for the colored people, and that has grown out of a request from a trained nurse, who wanted an opportunity to serve her own people. This, told to Mrs. Edward Harkness, brought about the establishment of the Stillman House, named to memorialize her father, Mr. Thomas Stillman. A staff of four or five nurses work acceptably and by preference with their own race, giving an unusual quality of devotion and capacity. Incident to the nursing of the colored people, there has developed a small center for social work on West 62nd Street, which is also maintained by Mr. Stillman's

— VISITING NURSING DEPARTMENT —

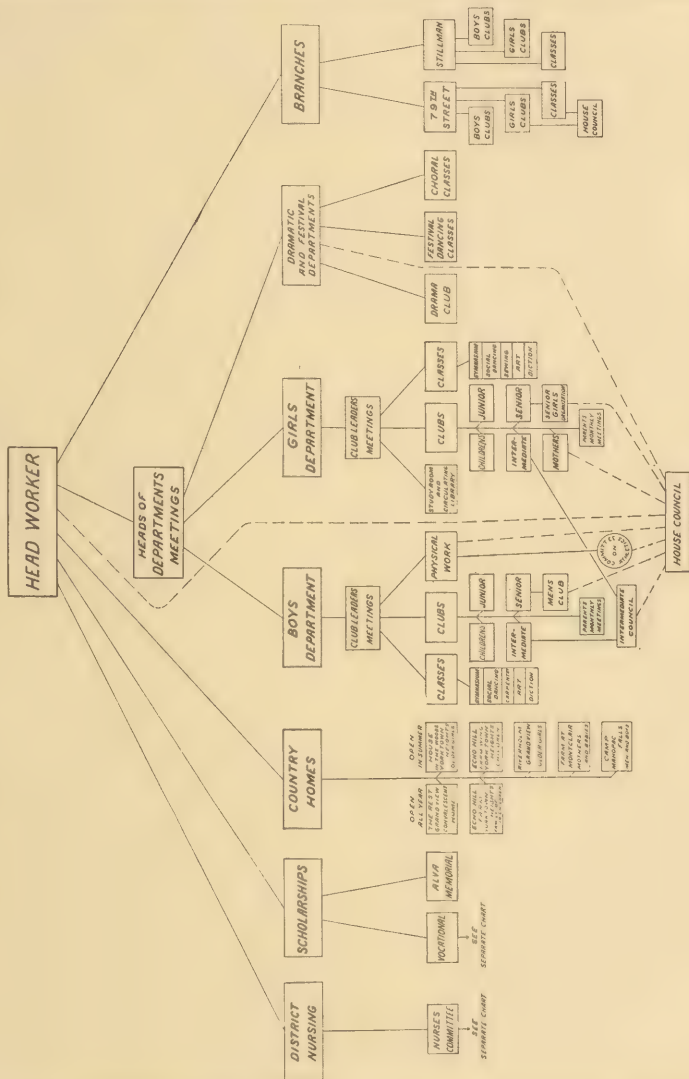


Head Resident	1
Superintendent	1
Asst Superintendent	1
Instructor	1
Supervisors	4
Nurses	69
Head Nurses	
Obstetrical Nurses	
Contagious Nurses	
First Aid Nurses	
Infant Welfare	2
Statistician	1
Record Office	2
Total No. Nurses on Staff	82

Daily Written Record of all Work Done
 Daily Personal or Telephonic Communication with Supervisors or with
 Superintendents and Head Resident
 Semi Weekly Class of Probationers
 Instruction in Visiting Nursing Subjects
 Visits of Observation to Related Institutions
 Bi-Monthly Meeting of Superintendents, Supervisors and Head Nurses
 Free Discussion of Matters Closely Related to their Work
 Monthly Staff Meeting
 Addresses by People Prominent in some Active Field of Activity
 Lectures and Discussion of Problems of the Work
 Nursing Committee
 Composed of Head Resident, Superintendent, Asst Superintendent
 and Statistician
 Governing Administration of the Visiting Nursing Staff

HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION



daughter. Boys and girls are enrolled here in 27 clubs and classes and there is a monthly attendance at the house of over 1,200 people.

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

It is an irresistible temptation to dwell upon the nursing work, because upon it has focussed much attention and effort, and to it has been given both money and unpaid service of priceless value.

But as the nursing work has rooted so deeply and securely in the neighborhood, so also has the educational and social work of the Settlement. The rooms of the Settlement have been freely given for neighborhood uses. Three kindergartens and a Montessori class have possession in the morning, the latter under the guidance of two gifted young women, (one of them specially prepared by Dr. Montessori herself,) who, in the true Settlement spirit, are giving their services to demonstrate, first for the neighborhood and later for the community, the value of the latest word in education. The carpentry shop, sewing classes and art classes are referred to elsewhere. Parties and dancing classes have been conducted under Settlement auspices for many years. We used to say that next to nursing a typhoid we liked to give a ball!

Boys and young men to the number of 1,368 have membership in the clubs and classes in the Henry Street Houses, and children, girls and young women to the number of 1,275. Last December there was a total attendance of 25,000. The Men's Club, composed of young men who have graduated into it from the boys' clubs, is self-supporting, and contributes valuable leadership to the Settlement. Its members are responsible for the weekly forum, where present-day problems are presented by distinguished speakers and discussed by the audience. The mothers and other women have distinctive groups. One club has a membership of one hundred and fifty, all of them mothers, all interested in questions, public and private, related to the welfare of their homes and their families. A loan fund, underwritten by the members of the club and the Settlement, is ably administered. Other groups of people, both women and men, come together for social purposes and to consider the problems of their children and the neighborhood.

I can give no picture of the life of the Settlement and the spirit that animates it unless I can make clear the part that the original group of club leaders has played. They came first to the Settlement

with youth and courage. We have grown together and I think we have kept young together. Their contribution is definite, continuous and inspiring. The club and class work, interpreted in another place, is taken seriously. The club leaders' meetings resemble faculty meetings, where the problems of the groups and the difficulties of the individual are seriously discussed, always with the realization that in the Settlement, because of its elasticity, we can do the things that are not possible to more conventionalized forms of education.

We badly need additional accommodations. We are nearly bursting our walls, and we have it in our hearts to hope that we shall be able to have a building to accommodate especially the boys and young men who are being trained into citizenship, and who find in the Settlement an impartial center for discussion and development of the things that the neighborhood itself considers important. It would touch any heart to see our makeshifts, how one group is hurried out of a place to make room for another waiting in the hall, and how clubs are arbitrarily limited for lack of space. The Women's Club overflows the kindergarten room. The gymnasium space should be freed for such constructive social uses. Our clubs and classes have overflowed into stores on the street, into the kindergarten room of the Children's Aid Society, and into the nurses' offices.

I opened my report with an allusion to the beautiful pageant that was held on the streets last June. That was but one example of the really inspired work that is carried on for the neighborhood and by the neighborhood, as represented in the Settlement membership, under the lofty leadership of Miss Alice and Miss Irene Lewisohn and their co-workers. When the pantomimes and festivals are given, something is passed over to the community that transcends my power to describe. It is not only that, by those less impartial than myself, the performances are judged to be beautiful to the eye and to the ear, but that the note sounded is the deep one of democracy and interpretation, for these have been woven out of the traditions of our neighbors, or have transmitted the conviction of a universal brotherhood that is the inspiration of the authors.

The Dramatic Club is a serious attempt to give education through that medium to another group. It also proclaims again the principle that dominates settlements, namely that talents and abilities should be released, and opportunities should be given for expression, for good



Ready for the baby clinic



Weekly examinations

art, as well as for character. The instructors are gifted, and insist on high standards. Mrs. Le Moyne has for several years been the guiding influence in the dramatic work.

Unselfish teachers give their time to the art classes also, and have succeeded, I think, in bringing out not conventional, imitative work, but the power to see and to portray honestly the things about us. Once in a while we have the joy of discovering someone with unusual gifts, but we have courage to go on, even if we do not achieve more than honest self-expression. The class in photography aspires to, and in a measure attains, this same result.

Rooms are placed at the disposal of the young students of the neighborhood, to enable them to get help with their lessons. It must be remembered that a tenement house home is unable to give privacy and quiet, and the kind of aid that students are expected to get in their homes. Miss Clark has carried out the full purpose of the study, not only by coaching from one hundred to one hundred and twenty students a day, but by giving supplementary education through the bulletins, which are graphic discussions of current topics, and historic and sympathetic presentations of the traditions of the children themselves. The Settlement Study some years ago gave a clue to the public schools.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Out of the experiences of the children that we meet in the clubs have grown very definite convictions as to their need of education, the kind of education best suited to them, and our responsibility to them for their preparation for life. This responsibility is naturally most urgent where the children of widows are concerned. To corroborate our personal experience an investigation was made of one thousand children who had applied for working papers. A system of scholarships has been established at the Settlement for children of fourteen, who, because of poverty, would have been obliged to go to work. Three dollars a week is given to them during two years of vocational training. At sixteen, they are better equipped to go out into the world. The charts give a comparison between these children and those sent to work by careful agencies without preliminary training, and show the doubling of their earning capacity. In this, as in other experiments at the Settlement, we do not believe that what we do is of very

great consequence unless the demonstration that we make and the practical experience that we gain are applicable to the problems of the whole community.

The *Settlement Journal* published by the clubs of the house, the *Trumpeter*, the organ of the clubs at the Seventy-Ninth Street House, the contributions and the editorial work done by residents for more general publications, and occasional books, represent the literary output of the Settlement.

SEVENTY-NINTH STREET NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

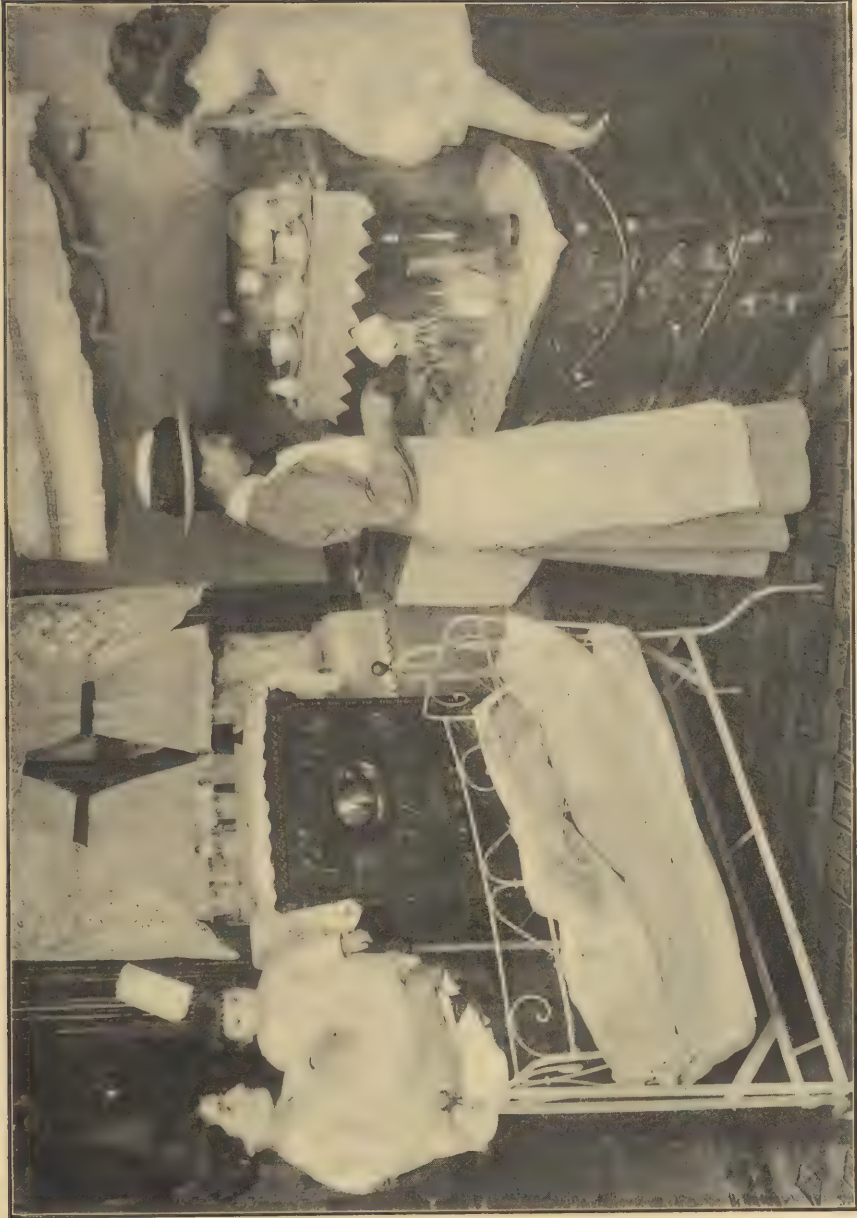
The house at No. 232 East 79th Street is a busy neighborhood center, and its activities, directed by Mrs. Hanson, tax the full capacity of the house afternoons and evenings, and have overflowed into the public school. There are now 37 clubs and classes, with a total enrolment of about 700. A fine spirit is shown by the club members, particularly by the women's club, which embraces many nationalities in its membership. In this house also, the residents, the members of the clubs and the club leaders work together in what we are accustomed to call the "Settlement spirit."

IN THE COUNTRY.

Our country work requires more than a chapter. It was inevitable that, as we became acquainted with the city and its conditions, particularly during the hot summer months, we should have longed to give to our friends something of the joy of trees and skies and open spaces. Gradually we have extended the arm of our Settlement into the country. I have already referred to the houses that are used exclusively for convalescents.

In the summer time *Camp Henry*, on a beautiful little lake in Putnam County, at Mahopac Falls, New York, is opened up for the boys and young men, seventy-five of whom can be accommodated. The property, of forty acres, was purchased for us by Mr. Henry Morgenthau. The maintenance of the Camp is met by the guests of the place, the little boys paying less than the cost of board, and the young men paying more in order to make up the deficiency. This, of course, does not include the cost of equipment and upkeep.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacArthur turn over to us each summer their own home in Montclair, N. J. We really evict them early in June to make place for the kindergarten children and their teachers,



Modification of milk as taught in the home



An obstetrical case

and then, during the hot summer months, mothers and babies occupy this home, the running expenses of which are entirely met by Mr. Herbert Lehman, a former club leader, his brother, Judge Lehman, and members of their family, who also befriend the Camp.

Riverholm, a lovely little house overhanging the Hudson, on the land of the convalescent house, is opened during the vacation period for the members of the older girls' clubs. It is a very pretty thing indeed to have the young women, who have been guests of the house, bring their husbands or the young men to whom they are betrothed to see the place that has given them so much pleasure in their girlhood. All pay here, as at the Camp. The deficit consists of equipment, repairs, property maintenance, supervision and the cost of those guests, usually non-members of the Settlement, who come before the season opens or after its close or whenever there is a vacancy, younger girls, convalescents, or people out of work. The building of this house, the first country place of the Settlement, was made possible by the original group of club leaders to whom reference has been made.

Echo Hill Farm, in Westchester County, purchased for the Settlement by Miss Alice and Miss Irene Lewisohn, and maintained by them and two other devoted workers in the Settlement, the Misses Borg, is one of the most beloved of our Settlement possessions. A little family of children, whose cooperative parents the Misses Lewisohn and I are, live there all the year under efficient and affectionate guardianship, attend the country school and are a part of their rural community. The Granger's Association and other local organizations have met at the Farm. School children's parties are held there and other neighborhood relationships have been established. In early June the wing of the farm house is ready for a group of kindergarten children and their teachers, and until school opens the members of the children's clubs from the Settlement are there with their club leaders.

Some distance back from the farm house a very beautiful house had been built by these same devoted friends, and to it go the young women of the Settlement, members of clubs, many of whom have been with us since they entered the kindergarten. The total number of people entertained last summer in the country places of the Settlement was 1,351.

I wish there were time to develop here the value of this country work as we see it, the intimacies that are possible during the formative period of young people's development, the joy of knowing each other with the formality that is essential in club and class work removed. Perhaps the thing that most impresses the visitor to the Settlement houses is the refinement and beauty of the places, that beauty that comes with simplicity, not only in the houses but in the service, and the pride in the housekeeping that is shared by all, both guests and directors.

In addition to the week or two weeks' visits to the country, the summer work of the Settlement includes many day parties. Early in the season the "hikers" begin their walks with club leaders, and baseball games give a splendid opportunity for the men who have learned clean sport in their colleges to give the morals of clean sport to the little boys. I once had the joy of standing at the door of the Settlement and seeing six different parties assemble on the sidewalk for a day in the country, each one led by a young man who himself as a small boy had been taken out to the country, usually by myself, for, though I never was, I fear, entitled to much respect because of my knowledge of the science of baseball, I could give comradeship.

The most treasured invitations for day parties are those that come from friends, some of whom open up their country places near by. Mrs. Brown's place on the Orange Mountain, Mrs. Schiff's on Rumson Road, Mrs. Herrmann's and Mrs. Arnstein's at Ardsley, have for years known mothers and children of the Settlement, many nationalities and several colors. Pleasant surprises come occasionally in invitations from other friends. Nobody has yet had the courage to invite the mothers' clubs and their children (for no mothers' club can possibly have a party without children), so cars are chartered and we compete, I think not unsuccessfully, with the old time political leader of the district in his famous clam bakes and day outings. In the summer of 1913, 2,925 mothers and children were sent on day parties. Ready cooperation is given to us by the Fresh Air agencies in the city, for we naturally cannot take care in our own places of all in whom we are interested.

Nearly every summer, during the heated term, the gymnasium of the Settlement has been equipped with electric fans and little, swing-



Waiting for office dressings



Minor surgical dressings at district centre. (23,554 in a year)

ing baby cots. Infants of the neighborhood have been brought in from the hot streets and tenements, and allowed to remain all day. Some of the mothers have come in to give them nourishment, and the others have been fed and bathed by the trained nurse in charge.

I hope that I have indicated in my report the fellowship that exists. Both money and service have come to the Settlement from many different sources, from Protestant, Jew and Catholic, white and black, inheritors of fortunes and people who work with their hands, natives and foreigners. It has been a matter of tremendous gratification that the public of New York has financed this Settlement without our resorting to the conventional method of public appeal. We have always felt that it was because so many people have built up the Settlement and have felt responsibility and pride in it that, comparatively speaking, the money has not been difficult to secure.

Nor have I attempted to report all the gifts of the past or present. I have given some of the property purchases in order to indicate the historic growth of the Settlement. The largest sums have of course come for the work for the sick. Individuals and groups, among them the Junior League, linking up their happiness and well-being with their social consciousness of the existence of the sick and less favored, have held themselves responsible for placing a nurse or nurses in the field. Our staff has grown from the original two to a maximum of ninety. Twenty years is a sufficient span of time for the children of the original givers and their children's children to show their continued affection and their identification with the Settlement. One of the houses in the group Nos. 299-303 Henry Street represents the interest of the children of Mr. Leonard Lewisohn; another is the gift of Miss McDowell, one of the residents; the third is the gift of workers in the Settlement and their friends. The gymnasium has been built over the three back yards, the money for it being provided by club leaders and their friends. I have already alluded to the purchase of the first house, No. 265 Henry Street; the one adjoining is the gift of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Loeb, who have here and in many other ways kept alive their interest and faith in the Settlement.

FINANCES

But we have reached another stage. I speak more particularly of the work for the sick. If we have made good, and twenty years is a

sufficient length of time to have demonstrated our value, should not the generation that created this service hold itself responsible for placing it financially on a less hazardous basis than that upon which it now rests? A nursing service cannot be self-sustaining, any more than a hospital can. We boldly ask for endowment, not to carry all the cost, for that would not be wholesome, but at least the income of a million dollars for a foundation. The letters of congratulation that have come at this time (and they have come from a wide range of people and interests) say pleasant things about what the writers think we have done for the community, but they say that more must follow. With that I entirely agree. In fact, a work of this kind goes back if it does not go forward. Like the Queen in Alice in Wonderland, it takes all the running we can do to keep in the same place.

The Permanent or Endowment Fund has been started to commemorate the twentieth anniversary. Money has come in varying sums, from the twenty-five cents from a small boy, who wished to have his little brother, a newsboy who had died, memorialized, to the gift of seventy-five thousand dollars from a young matron, gifts from residents of the Settlement, nurses on the staff and those who have been on the staff, club leaders, club members and other devoted friends. Something over two hundred thousand dollars has been given as a start for this Fund.

In speaking of the club work, I have referred to our need for accommodations. As is usual with all things in the house, the boys and girls themselves desire to share in this plan and have accumulated nearly two thousand dollars. Twenty thousand dollars additional has already been contributed for this purpose, and we are optimistic enough to hope that the call of the boy and the need of a club house will be heard, and that the present rooms may be freed for the girls and women.

Have I given you a satisfactory conception of what the Settlement is? Some years ago in Japan, desiring to acquire a suitable symbol for the Settlement decoration, I found it difficult to convey our idea to the Chinese designer. I called upon a young Japanese woman, who had lived at our Settlement, to describe us to him, and in the evening he brought the design which is on the Settlement banner. It was his understanding of our Japanese visitor's story. The symbol reads Universal Brotherhood.



First Visit to a Typhoid Patient



The Same Patient after the Nurse's Care

In this report I have desired to pay our tribute to those who have worked with us, who have shown their faith in us, who have built up the Settlement with us, good friends who have expressed their faith in service and in money, friends of our neighborhood who have shown their confidence and faith in us almost from the first day that we started, and, according to their means, have contributed materially. All of them will agree that the quality of the service is best expressed by the kind of people the Settlement has drawn together in its home life, the permanency of their identification, the variety of their contributions. Those friends who have been in the habit of coming to the Settlement and who know its progress, will immediately think of Miss Hitchcock, Miss Dock, Miss Waters, Miss Shatz, Miss McDowell, Miss Frank, Mrs. Kelley, Miss Taylor and others, who for ten, twelve, fourteen, and some for eighteen years, have dwelt together, finding fellowship in a common hope and faith in democracy. If we have blundered, it is because of our eagerness to set wrong right as we see it.

Twenty years have brought us face to face with many tragedies, social conditions that at times seemed intolerable, but we remain optimists, and our optimism is based upon progress, as we have seen it in twenty years—the increasing numbers of people, some of them emotionally stirred by the accounts that touch their hearts, but many probing deeply into the causes of poverty, disease and social unrest. President Wilson calls the statesmanship of morals, “getting morals into action.”

We are also optimistic because the closer we get into fellowship with boys and girls, men and women, in our neighborhoods and out of them, the greater is our conviction of the dignity of the human being. If the public will continue to encourage us, we are ready to go on twenty years more, with the same ardor and the same faith, and not with a fixed program, but moving with our times.

REPORT OF NURSING WORK, 1913.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS.....	22,168
Nursing Visits.....	188,214
Social Service Visits.....	6,900
Office Dressings.....	23,554

REPORTED BY

Charities.....	222
Families.....	4,193
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.....	8,072
Other Sources.....	1,037
Physicians.....	8,644

Total.....	22,168
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DISPOSITION

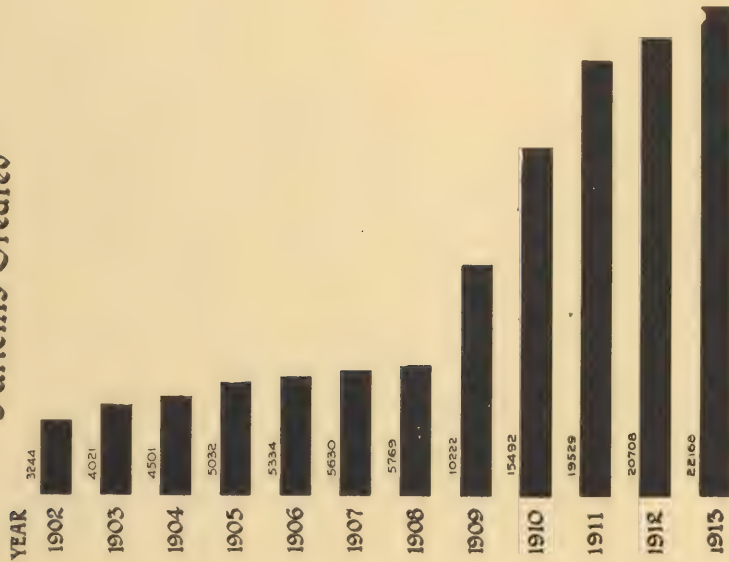
Cured.....	12,120
Country.....	69
Died.....	1,098
Dispensaries.....	1,064
Hospitals.....	1,442
No Illness.....	392
No Nursing.....	1,119
Not Found.....	92
Other Public Institutions.....	40
Special Care.....	3,724
Special Nurse.....	294
Carried Over.....	714

Total.....	22,168
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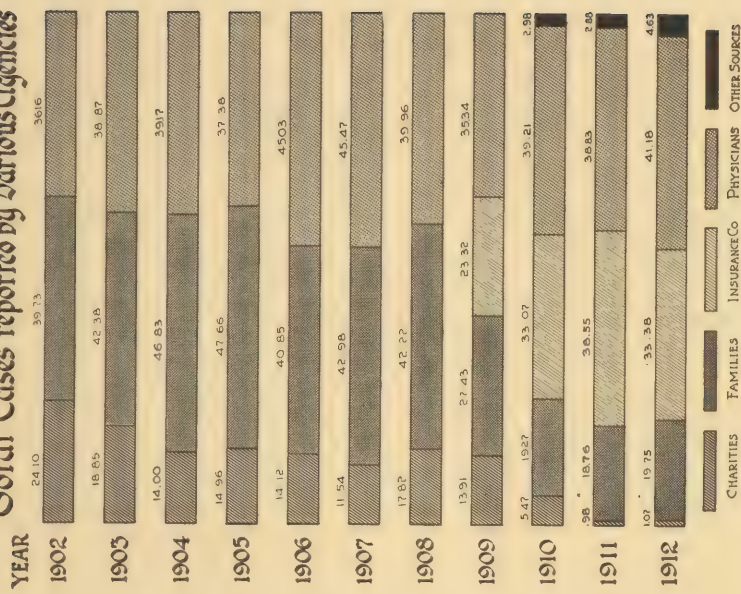
DIAGNOSIS

Abscesses.....	282
Alcoholism.....	18
Burns.....	364
Cardiac Diseases.....	218
Contagious Diseases.....	1,679
Eye Diseases.....	93

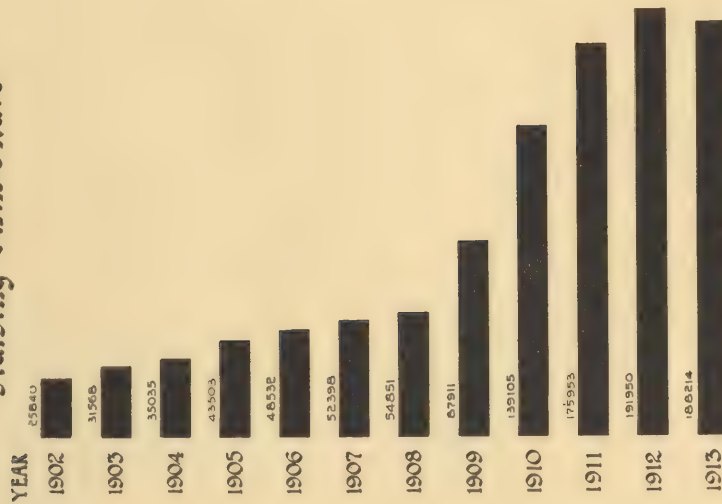
Number of Patients Created



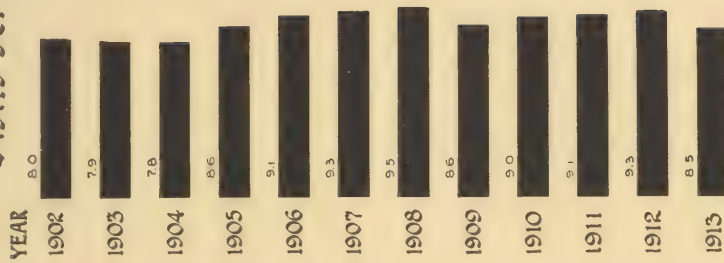
Per cent of Total Cases reported by Various Agencies



Number of Nursing Visits Made



Average Number of Visits Per Patient



Meningitis.....	78
New Born.....	2,311
No Illness.....	390
Not Found.....	84
Pneumonia.....	3,909
Puerperium.....	2,904
Rheumatism.....	583
Tubercular Diseases.....	462
Typhoid Fever.....	310
Ulcers (Leg).....	279
Unclassified Gynecological Diseases.....	921
Unclassified Medical Diseases.....	5,722
Unclassified Surgical Diseases.....	1,561

Total.....	22,168
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Number of Districts.....	64
Number of Nurses (Average in districts).....	76
Administrative, supervisors, at country places, clerical	14

Total	90
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WORK FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.

The first girls' club was established over eighteen years ago, under the able leadership of Miss Helen McDowell, a resident of the Settlement. Since then, many hundreds of girls have been grouped into clubs and classes, and their interests have been distinctive enough to create a separate department within the Settlement. This department has charge of all the activities which concern the girls and young women. There are now 46 clubs, with a membership of 715 girls, 17 classes with a membership of 441, and a circulating library with a membership of 115 boys and girls. The girls in the gymnasium classes number 246, and the monthly attendance in the girls' department is approximately 6,000. The clubs and classes are subdivided into small groups, that the close personal contact between members and leaders may be maintained.

The clubs are grouped in four divisions. Children, ages six to twelve; Juniors, ages twelve to fifteen; Intermediates, ages fifteen to eighteen; and Seniors, eighteen years and over. The interests of each group and of each club in the group are studied carefully by the Head of the Department and the Department's Secretary, and the club leader is urged to plan her program to meet these interests. The clubs become self-governing as soon as the members are old enough to understand the principles of self-government and the aim is to have the members show a growing responsibility for capable and wise self-direction.

The Intermediate group of boys and girls has a Council, composed of delegates from each of the Intermediate clubs. The Council agitates all questions concerning both groups, and it sends delegates to the House Council, which is the governing body of the Settlement, and in which every interest of the Settlement has representation. The Seniors have an organization of their own, so that the older girls may become better acquainted with each other's interests and point of view. As a group they have undertaken certain courses of study, and their discussion of local and Settlement problems has led them, when necessary, to take action as an organization. This winter the Senior girls have had their own club and supper room.

The club work is supplemented by classes, each one of which is under trained leadership. These classes are open to non-club members.



Summer use of the gymnasium

A club member has the privilege of joining two classes. The subjects are: Gymnasium, Sewing, Housekeeping, Choral Singing, Dancing, Art and Dramatic Study, and the total enrollment is 441.

The Circulating Library is devoted to the needs of the younger children, who do not make use of the Public Library at Seward Park. The story hour and the bulletins have made the Library a popular feature of the Department.

TRAINING OF CLUB LEADERS

Of equal importance to the work with the children is the training of the club leaders, and the effort has been made to give professional standards to the volunteer. The aim of the club work is the development of the child's character and personality and the club leader's function is to give the child all the cultural material at her command, so as to produce the desired development of the child, "a development which will include the expression of his own powers, the creation of control over them, and the direction of them to the necessary, to the useful and to helpful social activities." Simultaneously, the club leader is expanding her horizon, developing her own talents and personality, and while giving expression to these talents she is sharing a vital experience with her group.

When a new club leader comes to the Settlement, she at once feels a part of an established system. There is the Head of the Department, a non-resident, who coaches her as to the ideals and history of the clubs and the traditions of the house; the Secretary, a resident, who finds a place for her as assistant under the leadership of a capable club leader, for no new recruit, unless she has previous experience elsewhere, is allowed to take charge of a club until she has proved herself thoroughly capable. There are monthly meetings of club leaders with the Head-Worker, the Head of the Department and the Secretary. These may be likened to faculty meetings. Here is where the club leader gets her general training; here the club schedules are arranged, the club programs discussed and the problems of individual children and questions of discipline are brought up. The staff is divided into committees responsible for special interests; for instance, to the chairman of the dramatic committee all dramatic ventures must be submitted, so that the House standards may be upheld for festivals, pantomimes and plays. The club leaders as a group have taken up courses

of study. The Head-Worker, through the monthly meetings, keeps the leaders in touch with civic and national affairs, so that they may comprehend the significance of their work, and feel that they are co-operating with those larger forces in society which are making for progress.

In these meetings the leader gets her general training, but it is in the club work itself that she receives more special training. The Secretary of the Department watches the club leader handle her group, helps her with difficult children, and, in the case of her necessary absence, takes the club, so that the girls are not demoralized by being sent home, and attendance is made a serious obligation to them. The Secretary does all the purchasing of material for the clubs, and each club treasurer hands in her dues to the clerical secretary and receives a statement of her club's finances. Even the youngest clubs meet the cost of materials used and pay a small fee to the House.

The Department tries to study the neighborhood's problems and to keep in close touch with the home of each of the club and class members. The club leaders visit the homes as often as possible, so that they may understand the child's difficulties and help to solve them.

The Department cooperates with all the other interests of the Settlement and is in particularly close relationship with the Festival and the Boys' Departments. These three departments try to correlate their activities, and we feel that last spring's pageant was an illustration of the methods of work.

The Department for its part, has sought to realize the purpose of the Settlement as a whole in serving the neighborhood, the children and the club and class leaders, in developing the best in each, and through mutual service serving a larger community.

RITA WALLACH MORGENTHAU



A housekeeping lesson



A street scene

WORK FOR BOYS AND MEN.

The leaders of the clubs for boys and young men hold regular conferences for the discussion of problems affecting boys in general, and the particular aspects of them that touch the lives of the club members. Though the girls, particularly the older ones, discuss civics and community interests, the attention of the boys is more frequently drawn to these subjects in their debates and club programs. All of the clubs, both boys' and girls', are self-governing and independent. Dues are paid by the members of the clubs, who also pay the Settlement for the cost of cleaning the rooms, the light, heat, etc.

The boys are divided according to age into four groups: Children's 10 to 12, Junior 12 to 16, Intermediate 16 to 18, and Senior over 18. Each group, except the Children's, is made as far as possible self-governing. The Juniors, for example, have their own council, composed of representatives of the Junior clubs, which meets monthly and decides minor questions in the management of that club group. Sometimes it resolves itself into a court to try a club or an individual who has offended against the principles of the House. The Intermediate Group, sixteen to eighteen years old, sends representatives to the Intermediate Council, composed of both boys and girls and a few club leaders. This council also meets monthly and sends representatives to the House Council which is composed, in addition, of representatives from the Senior clubs and from the residents, and which decides the larger questions of club policy. This body appoints committees to manage the big Senior "Coming-Out Dance" in November, when the clubs newly admitted to that group make their first appearance as Seniors, and it also appoints the Editor and Financial Manager of the *Settlement Journal*.

One of the great problems in so large an organization is to create and keep the personal touch, both between the boys and the House and among the various club members. To meet this in part, the director of boys' work is at home to the boys informally at all hours for friendly visits and committee meetings. The clubs of the different groups are also frequently brought together. Inter-club parties give the young people an introduction to each other and the courteous interchange of social life.

The individual boys' clubs have been more active in dramatic work than the girls', giving performances for their friends. These club plays, while many of them are crude and immature, are excellent as a means of self-expression, and for the training which they give in self control and the ability to cooperate with others. Debates are held on great and small questions, according to the age and interests of the club members, and these, with the club journals, are the chief literary expression of the boys' department. Several of the individual clubs issue monthly journals, which consist entirely of original contributions by the members, often so good as to be printed in the *Settlement Journal*. A new phase of club activity has been the establishment by one of the Senior clubs, the Henry Socials, of a savings bank for the members. The plan was worked out with great care in conference with their leader, officers were elected from the club, and the business transacted at each club meeting. Lectures are given during the year to various groups on such subjects as would interest, cultivate and protect the boys. Among those who have addressed the clubs during the past year are Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, Mrs. Charles H. Israels, Dr. John L. Elliot, Rev. H. G. Enelow and Judge Crain.

AMERICAN HERO CLUB

The American Hero Club, formed in 1895, was the first club of the Settlement, and the method of its organization has largely affected the numerous other clubs that have followed. It is, therefore, as well as for historic reasons, given distinction in the enumeration of the organized social activities of the Settlement. Fifteen boys, aged eleven and twelve, were incorporated into a club, with the Head-Resident as leader. After experience, a constitution was developed which has served as a model for other clubs. The club is still in existence, with practically its original membership. Through the constitution, the club expressed itself as an instrument of education. The first programs were confined to the study of American heroes, those men and women who had contributed something in their lifetime to the better America. Later, the study of civics and the responsibility of the individual to society was developed. Business meetings and fun divided the evening's program. The relationship of the members of this first club to their leader and to the Settlement has been of distinctive value. The club, as a whole, contributes generously to the Settlement.



The gymnasium at 301 Henry Street

Many of its members are club leaders, and in a variety of ways the club enters into the life and responsibilities of the Settlement.

The work for boys includes, in addition to the club activities, the gymnasium and the carpentry shop.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT

The Physical Department is under the leadership of Mr. Edgar Herbert, a graduate of the Springfield Training School, and its activities include gymnastics, indoor track work, class work in jumping, vaulting, shot-putting and other athletic exercises. Games of various kinds have also been introduced and practised. Two basket-ball teams have represented the Settlement in outside competition, and games leagues have formed a part of the regular activities. Wherever possible, the club unit has been used for competition purposes. At the same time, it has been the aim to develop a larger loyalty to the gymnasium as such.

In order that efficiency and quality might be gained, a leaders' corps has been organized, and for the short time of its existence splendid results have been accomplished by it. The work in the exhibitions shows what a valuable asset the corps has proved. In the development of self-reliance, confidence, initiative and respect for order which comes from having a part in a well ordered system lies the worth of the leaders' corps to its members and to the gymnasium at large.

The Physical Department Committee, composed of representatives of the three councils, the leaders' corps and the Settlement basket-ball team was organized to standardize, supervise and systematize the activities of the gymnasium. It has proved an aid to the physical director in keeping him in touch with the wants of the membership, and to the membership in keeping it in touch with department business and methods.

This committee draws up rules for interclub competition and has control of all matters of club and members' conduct.

CARPENTRY SHOP

For eleven years a carpentry shop has been carried on under the direction of Miss Caroline Diemer, a graduate of the Rochester Mechanics Institute. Classes are held both afternoon and evening. The instruction is informal, and the boys are encouraged to work out

their own ideas. They submit the idea or plan of the article to be made, and when it is finished, they pay for the material and take the finished product home. The class differs from the public school classes in that each boy does individual work. The articles made range from simple things like foot stools, salt boxes, knife and fork boxes, towel rollers, picture frames, book racks, match safes and meat boards up to shelves, tables, woven top stools, book cases and even Morris chairs and writing desks, made of the harder woods.

THE MEN'S CLUB.

The Men's Club was organized about five years ago, drawing its membership from the Senior boys' clubs of the Settlement. When a boys' club, the average age of whose members is eighteen years, becomes a part of the Senior group, it may join the Men's Club in a body or as individuals. Men who are not members of the Settlement and who desire to join must be at least twenty years old. The active membership of the club is now about eighty. The club rents from the Settlement two rooms, one fitted up with a pool table and the other as a reading room, where the members congregate every evening. It holds a formal meeting on the first Friday of each month. The members, who in most cases have grown up with the Settlement, are conscious of their responsibility both to it and to the neighborhood. By assisting in the gymnasium athletics, directing and stimulating interest in inter-club activities and promoting good fellowship, the Men's Club serves the Settlement and through its growing interest in civic affairs, serves the community as a whole.



One of the houses at Echo Hill Farm



A tiny shack for week-end parties



A detail of one of the old houses adapted for Settlement purposes

KINDERGARTENS

One kindergarten under the direction of the Kindergarten Association, and two supervised by the Department of Education, occupy rooms in the Settlement houses. The Settlement gives the use of its plant and furnishes a lunch of crackers and milk for the two latter and the children and their teachers are invited to spend two weeks at the various country places. Both children and teachers are a part of the life and interests of the Settlement. The Montessori school has the same advantages, and the equipment and lunches are provided by Mrs. Paul Warburg, and Miss Bettina Warburg. Upon leaving the kindergarten, the children are invited into the children's clubs, in groups suitable for their age and development.

Parents' meetings are held regularly by the fathers and mothers of the children of each kindergarten, and of those in the boys' and girls' clubs. Five different groups of parents meet in this way. The programs are social and educational, and there is much discussion of the interests of the children, indicating where the parents and the home may work together with the Settlement and the club leaders. The programs of the clubs and their purposes are gone over with the parents.

DANCING.

Through the courtesy of the Children's Aid Society, dancing classes are held in their building, corner of Gouverneur and Henry Streets, Saturday afternoons and evenings. These classes were established by Miss Henrietta Schwarz, and have since been carried on by her sisters. The evening class is especially noteworthy, giving enjoyable social times to young people of several nationalities. One dance a month throughout the year is given for the Senior and for the Intermediate Group, chaperoned by the club leaders. The annual ball is a reunion held at Clinton Hall and managed by the Senior clubs, at which the girls of the clubs which are then promoted to the Senior group are invited to their "coming-out party." Many other dances are held in celebration of holidays or of club anniversaries.

During the summer months, when many forms of recreation in the city are closed, weekly dances for the neighborhood are held in the gymnasium, with electric fans to cool the air. On the evening of the Fourth of July the street is roped off and lighted and a dance is held on the asphalt. The various city departments, street-cleaning, police, etc., and other friends cooperate in making the celebration a success.

FESTIVALS

THE festivals and dramatic work at the Henry Street Settlement have grown out of the belief that everyone should have a share in the world's treasures of imagination and poetry, and in return can contribute something to the interpretation of human experiences. The young people of the neighborhood, with their dramatic instinct, respond in a magical way to a stirring of their emotional inheritance, and are well qualified to add a gleam of aesthetic culture to the dun color of city life.

The immediate inspiration of the festivals was a desire to give expression to the poetic imagination of the neighborhood, to interpret ancient traditions that were once so full of meaning, and to celebrate the changes of the seasons in symbols that are universal. Like the ancients, our first impulse was to gather together to glorify the wonders of spring or autumn or winter in color, in dance and in song.

The settings for these festivals have been varied. Sometimes they have been fairyland, or the primeval forest of the Red Men, or the sacred grove of ancient worshippers, and the young people have interpreted the great mysterious drama of the seasons alike through the dance and song ceremonies of the Indians and the Hebrew ritual services and Biblical traditions, associated with our neighborhood. Beginning with a very crude effort about 1904 when a member of the first children's club, dressed in the garb of a dandelion, announced to other messengers of Spring, "The Festival's to be here, dears," our field has grown until it culminated in 1913 in the Anniversary Street Pageant, in which the entire Settlement, indeed the entire city, participated.

Our programs have included "The Frolic of the Holidays," "Three Impressions of Spring," described below; "Miriam, a Passover Festival;" "The Revolt of the Flowers," a musical fantasy by Edith and Louis Isaacs; "Snow White," a pantomime; and "Hiawatha," an arrangement of our American epic, into which were woven ceremonies with their characteristic melodies and dances so appealing and so picturesque as to warrant a revival after an interval of three years. Others were "A Midwinter or Chanukkah Festival," "Tabernacles, or a Thanksgiving Festival" and "The Sleeping Beauty," a fairy legend



A children's performance

interpreted as a mid-winter myth in pantomime. Quite different in character, but appealing to the older people of the neighborhood, was the Recital of Slavic Music and Dances. "The Discontented Dafodil" was a bit of fantastic fun that delighted all the children's clubs, who had been invited by the Settlement to the annual Holiday Party. Dreamy and imaginative was the music and setting of our last pantomime "The Shadow Garden of Shuteye Town."

Perhaps the most significant of all our repertoire has been the cycle of Hebrew Ritual Festivals, because they are the Settlement's own special contribution to the spirit of the neighborhood. They have made an appeal to the most solemn emotions of the young people, as well as of the parents, and all have responded with joy to the minor chants and rhythmic motion and symbolic colors that have interpreted their ancient heritage. For beside the desire to widen the vision of the children and to broaden their horizon by giving them opportunity to glance into other lands and learn to understand other customs and other peoples, was the wish to revitalize and interpret for them their own traditions and symbols. Just as their classics represent to the Greeks the culture and philosophy of their glorious past, the Bible is the spiritual history of the Jews. So we set ourselves the task of re-reading the old legends and ritual ceremonies, so full of poetic fancy, that are associated with the Hebrew Festivals. This led to a more intimate understanding of the philosophy and mysticism back of them, to a recognition of the universal nature symbols that so nobly interpret life.

The Miriam or Passover Festival was our earliest effort. It described through dance and ancient chants and melodies the incident, "and Miriam took a timbrel in her hand and all the maidens went out after her with dances and with singing." The Chanukkah, or Mid-winter Festival, which was celebrated at the Christmas holiday season, told the story we all know, clothed in some legend or tradition—the story of the Winter Solstice, the mystery of Light. In its rebirth and dedication each year we recognize a common symbol the world over, the Altar flame, the Yule log, the lighted Christmas tree, the Chinese lantern, the Chanukkah lamp. The Hebrew Harvest Festival, called the Feast of Tabernacles, was celebrated one year in connection with our American Thanksgiving holiday. But instead of limiting it to

the first harvest reaped by the white man in this country, we extended our Thanksgiving to the universal harvest reaped by all mankind.

To the music of the festivals we have given great consideration. The ritual chants and synagogal melodies have been gathered after careful research. For the dances and other musical setting we have incorporated classical compositions that seem to suggest the idea most fittingly. Symbolism has been the keynote of the color schemes in costume and stage-setting, and it is with the utmost regard for the symbol or idea that the dances have been developed. On every hand we attempt to suggest rather than represent, to interpret rather than describe.

The audiences, composed to a large extent of the parents of the children who come to the Settlement, are enthusiastically appreciative of these performances. The children, too, do not discriminate between these and Broadway productions to which they have been invited.

Each performance of our repertoire has been individual, and in the nature of an experiment. Given in the brick-walled gymnasium, on a large temporary stage with a proscenium and wings of green denim, with backgrounds of vine-covered lattice, draperies or natural greens, and without footlights, there is no attempt at theatrical effects. This adds a sense of quaintness and reality, and makes the audience feel an intimate part of the performance. On account of the limited space and the demands of the regular gymnasium work, there has usually been but one festival a year, to which the members of the Settlement have been invited. However, during the season of 1911-12 an experiment was tried, which proved successful. Several performances were given during successive months, for which tickets were sold.

A feature that perhaps distinguished the festivals of the Henry Street Settlement from those of other neighborhood centers is the fact that they have grown out of and still are an integral part of the club life. This came about in a very simple way. The leaders of two children's clubs decided to interpret in dance, pantomime and song the spring myths and legends of Japan, India and Greece, calling them "Three Impressions of Spring," mentioned above. With this idea in mind they planned the clubs' weekly program. The costumes were made in the time usually devoted to manual work; the dances and pantomimes were rehearsed instead of playing the conventional games,



Pageant Twentieth Anniversary. 1860 period



Pageant Twentieth Anniversary. Colonial period

and the tales by Lafcadio Hearn, translations of the Mahabharata and Ceres and Persephone were told during the story hour. This same idea has been consistently carried out, even since the festivals have grown to include members of every club, Juniors, Intermediates and Seniors. When the festival program is presented at the beginning of the season, the clubs are encouraged to plan their work in order to co-operate in the necessary sewing, carpentry or flower making. A bibliography of stories is suggested, so that the audience, as well as the cast, may come to the performances prepared and familiar with the background of the festival, and have the joy of sharing in a measure the experience that their comrades will enact.

Although the clubs have this definite connection with the festivals, all the rehearsing is carried on very intensively in special groups. There are three festival dancing classes, each averaging eighteen girls, which meet once a week for training in classic technique, folk, national and interpretative dancing and pantomime. Every effort is made to develop original composition, and the classes practise the arrangement of steps to various rhythms and help to work out the themes presented. These dancing classes are recruited mainly from the most promising of the two hundred and fifty girls who form the six gymnasium classes, but anyone showing particular talent may be eligible. A festival choral class meets one afternoon a week for general vocal training and special practice for the particular performances under rehearsal. A costume class has recently been organized. The training in speaking and the regular dramatic training is carried on in a very small groups, or even individually, and the general rehearsals are usually held once a week.

This organization has grown up in the girls' department, but the boys have a large share in every branch of the work from scenery making in the carpentry class to acting. They are chosen through their clubs, gymnasium and the social dancing classes. The regular staff of dramatic, dancing and choral directors, costumer and property man, accompanist and secretary, is increased at the time of performance by large committees of club leaders and residents, who assist with dressing and ushering.

This splendid co-operation was tested to the fullest extent during the nine weeks' preparation for the Pageant given in June 1913, for the five hundred costumes, the settings and properties were prepared

by club members, leaders and residents, under daily supervision in the clubs and Settlement workshops. The rehearsing of the separate groups was carried on during the regular class and club periods, but time was freely given to general rehearsals of collective groups. The six episodes of the Pageant represented picturesque social gatherings of the peoples who have lived at different times in the neighborhood of Henry Street, the Indians, the Dutch, the English, Quakers, Scotch, Irish, Italians and Russians. The spirit of enthusiasm, love and loyalty to the Settlement which culminated in the series of kaleidoscopic pictures in movement and color, shown against the background of beaming faces which lined the tenements, is a stirring memory to all who looked on as well as to those who took part. Besides the implication of the personal tribute, it opens up untold possibilities for the use of the street as the village green of modern city life, and spurs one with the thought that this little beginning may be an impetus to the more picturesque social life of the community. Other experiments in the use of the street have been equally successful if not as pretentious. Three successive Fourth of Julys, the neighborhood has gathered on the street to dance accompanied by a band provided by popular subscription. Bunting has been sold at the Settlement at cost and the night of the Fourth in Henry Street has been gay with color, light and movement.

This social expression, we feel, is the really significant purpose of the neighborhood festival and drama. The effect of these emotional and aesthetic experiences in the lives of the young people taking part and the enthusiastic response of the audiences encourage the belief that they play a fundamental part in social work—the development of individual character through wider sympathy and culture.

IRENE LEWISOHN



The Shepherd



Hiawatha

DRAMATIC WORK.

The first drama, apart from the individual club performances, held at the Settlement, was given years after the festivals had become an institution. The nucleus of the cast was drawn from those who had had previous training in the festivals or in the diction class. The organization of a dramatic club was the result of this first performance. The purpose of this club is to develop all phases of the craft of the theatre. Settings and properties, posters and costumes are made by members of the Settlement. The advertising and other business departments are likewise carried on by club members under the supervision of the Producing Committee. There are occasional meetings at which distinguished members of the profession address the club on topics concerning the interests of the theatre.

The dramatic repertoire consists thus far of five plays, each chosen for the purpose of reflecting in its way the spirit of our day; whether it is with modern eyes, through comedy or poetic vision, the wish is to vitalize and recreate in the dramas an atmosphere that is compelling and that will react upon the emotional and aesthetic life of the neighborhood. The utmost care shall be used in the future, as in the past, in the selection of the dramatic programs. They will include modern themes, sombre and revolutionary, plays of distinction and character by young authors who have not yet had a hearing, poetic and classic dramas—in short, all those that breathe a spirit of freedom and that are contributions to dramatic literature.

For example, the revolutionary Russian drama, "The Shepherd," by an American woman, Olive Tilford Dargan, was introduced to the New York public in a Russian neighborhood, by the sons and daughters of Russians, many themselves revolutionists. The sincerity of the performance, with its appeal for Russian freedom, made an impression upon the audience that was indeed stirring. Of the four performances given at Clinton Hall in February and April, 1912, the proceeds of three were sent to "The Friends of Russian Freedom," and those of the fourth were devoted to the Settlement Building Fund.

Though the second production, "The Silver Box" by John Galsworthy, did not meet with the same emotional response from the neighborhood, it did arouse sincere discussion, and from the point of technique quite overshadowed the previous effort.

In January, 1914, the club presented three one-act plays that had never before been given in New York, "The Price of Coal," a modern realistic play by Harold Brighthouse, "Ryland," a comedy by Thomas Wood Stevens and Kenneth Sawyer Goodman, and Wilfred Wilson's poetical drama "Womenkind." They were selected, after a search through a wide range of dramatic literature, for their literary and dramatic qualities. The variety of the program was especially marked. "Ryland," with its eighteenth century setting, "shorts and ruffles," was a test of the actors' skill, and in "Womenkind" the handling of verse was an altogether new experience for the players.

Alice LEWISOHN

CHART N° 11

THE TYPICAL EMPLOYMENT RECORD OF ONE CHILD BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 & 16 FROM INVESTIGATION MADE BY MISS MARY FLEXNER

POSITIONS HELD	LENGTH OF TIME IN EACH	KIND OF WORK
FIRST	3 DAYS	IN FACTORY, SORTING BUTTONS
SECOND	2 MONTHS	RIBBONING CORSET COVERS & MACHINE WORK ON THEM
THIRD	1 WEEK	RIBBONING & BUTTONING CORSET COVERS
FOURTH	TIME UNKNOWN	LADIES' UNDERWEAR
FIFTH	UP TO CHRISTMAS	ERRAND GIRL
SIXTH	2½ MONTHS	RIBBONING CORSET COVERS
SEVENTH	TIME UNKNOWN	ERRAND GIRL ↗
EIGHTH	A FEW WEEKS	TRIM, CUT, & EXAMINE MENS' TIES
NINTH	A FEW WEEKS	RETURN TO SECOND JOB
TENTH	A FEW WEEKS	HOME WORK, RIBBONING

VOCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Committee for Vocational Scholarships was organized in the Settlement about five years ago, by a group of club leaders and residents who realized that children should have some definite trade, which would fit them to meet the demands of the industrial world, if they were to become efficient workers and avoid the "blind alley trades." A need for definite trade training was shown to those who were interested in the children, first by the experiences with the boys and girls in the clubs, and second by the investigation made by Miss Mary Flexner of one thousand children who had obtained their working papers at the Board of Health. She investigated the wages which these children had received and the positions occupied by them during those years. Her report proved that the unskilled child between fourteen and sixteen drifts from one poor job to the next, and has little opportunity of obtaining a position in which there is chance for advancement.

To make it possible for these children to have a trade training, this committee of the Settlement gradually developed the idea of giving scholarships for two years, for definite training to boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, who could legally go to work and whose families could not afford to give them further education than the law requires.

In 1908 the committee granted one scholarship, the next year this number was increased to five and since then the work has gradually increased, till at the present time the committee is giving scholarships to fifty-nine children. The administration expenses are met by two members of the committee, so that all money contributed goes directly to the children. The committee has given a total of one hundred and twenty-six scholarships during the five years, and fifty-one of these children have completed their course and are now working. Three dollars a week, or one hundred and fifty dollars a year, is the maximum of any one scholarship, which is somewhat less than the child would probably be earning.

Applications for scholarships come from all parts of Manhattan and the Bronx, through club leaders, Settlement residents, school teachers and visitors, the district nurse, charitable societies and various other sources. At the monthly committee meeting the applications are presented by the secretary and the committee makes its

awards to those children who seem to be in greatest need. The children are advised as to trade training and school. The girls are being taught dressmaking, millinery, hand embroidery, sample mounting, box making, costume designing and illustrating, and several are taking commercial courses. The boys are preparing to be carpenters, electricians, printers and mechanics. Some children are kept in the elementary schools until they graduate before they are entered in trade school.

Records are carefully kept of the fifty-one children who have finished their training and gone to work. The comparison of their wages with those of fifty-one children of the same age taken from the records of the Alliance Employment Bureau, which places the children probably more carefully than any other agency in the city, is a most interesting one, and proves conclusively, at least for this small number, that the children who have had two years of training are able to earn a much higher wage than those who go to work without any previous training. The average wages of the untrained children who have been working six months is \$4.30 a week, and that of the trained children \$6.85. Of the children working one year the average wage of those unskilled is \$5.10, that of the trained children \$9.50. Of the children working two years the average wage of the untrained children is \$5.85, that of the trained children \$10.24.

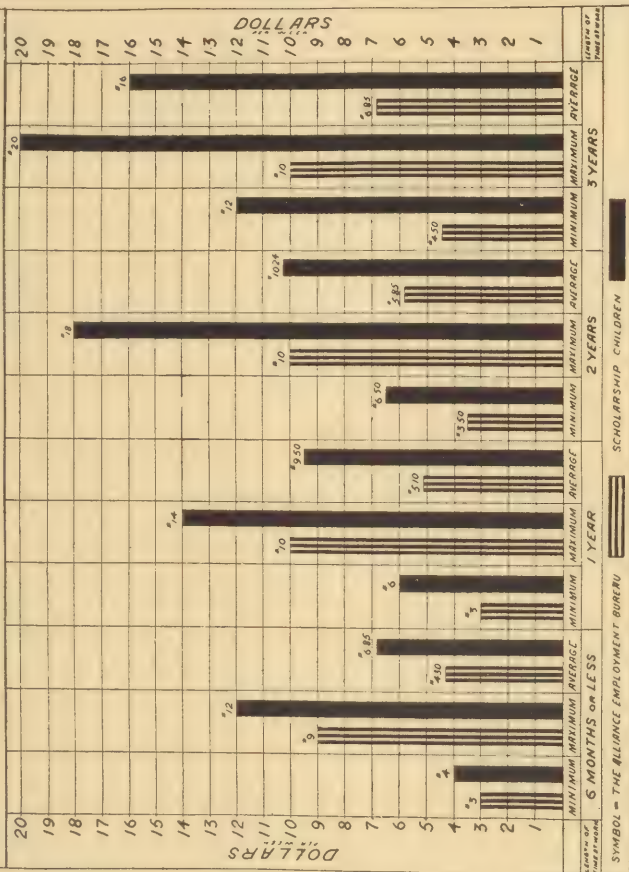
The number of scholarships given is limited only by the funds available.

The Alva Scholarship Fund was founded December 17, 1912, in memory of Alva Aaron Dantziger, who was for many years a club leader and devoted friend of the Settlement. The original fund of fifteen thousand dollars has been somewhat increased by friends and club members of the Settlement. The interest is used for the purpose of giving further opportunities to young men and young women to prepare for some professional, technical, artistic or social career. The first scholarship was awarded to a member of the group led by the one thus memorialized, who is preparing to be a kindergarten, the second to a young man who is taking an agricultural course in a State university, and a third is held by a young composer.

The Committee has published a complete Directory of the Trades Taught in the Day and Evening Schools of Greater New York.

MARGARET BROWN

COMPARATIVE WAGES OF 51 CHILDREN
FROM THE RECORDS OF
THE ALLIANCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
WHO HAVE WORKED 2 YEARS WITHOUT PREVIOUS TRAINING
AND
SCHOLARSHIP CHILDREN
WHO HAVE HAD 2 YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING



SYMBOL = THE ALLIANCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

SCHOLARSHIP CHILDREN

LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

THE WIDER RELATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT

A never ending task of the Settlement is promoting the enactment and enforcement of better laws by the state and the nation, and stimulating action by the city in enterprises that are of interest to the neighborhood.

Of these latter the obvious obstruction of the streets by trucks and drays suggested the first line of effort. Twenty years ago, moreover, the streets were not asphalted in poor districts, but paved with cobblestones which made cleanliness impossible. Nothing was more natural than that one of the earliest boys' clubs should have been devoted to "literature and clean streets."

The recreation piers and small parks which have since become matters of course were not yet in existence, and the beautiful new schoolhouses were dreams of the future. The wider use of the schoolhouses, the roof playgrounds, the school gymnasiums, have all come since the fine new buildings.

Forerunner of the extended outdoor life was the tiny playground composed, in the early days of the Settlement, of three adjoining backyards with baby hammocks, swings and sand piles. Here were a kindergartner, a physical director and a sailor from the "Sailors Snug Harbor" to teach hammock making. In the evenings there was singing, and tiny Japanese lanterns gave a gala effect. On special occasions there was even ice-cream. This tiny germ of organized outdoor life developed naturally into the wider responsibility of the city.

In those days a single bathtub with hot and cold water awaited all comers. Some of its earliest patrons were children who stepped into it with all their clothes on. So different is the truth from the saga that tenement dwellers have no interest in bathtubs beyond storing coal in them! A modest anticipation this of the fine baths in the schools and municipal gymnasias.

Residents were the first volunteer supervisors of playgrounds in schools when these were first experimentally introduced. Since the creation of the local school boards, residents, beginning with Miss McDowell, have served as members in various parts of the city.

A hoped-for next step, publicly advocated for many years by the Head Resident, will be the use of the schools for registration and voting.

Simultaneously with the effort to clear the streets came the acquaintance with a boy of twelve years, who had never been to school because he had a small sore spot on his head. Frequent interviews in his behalf with the school authorities revealed the fact that, because of overcrowding, the sore spot was a convenient excuse for keeping a boy out. And this was technically legitimate. Interviews with the Department of Health disclosed an opportunity for serving the neighborhood by awakening interest in medical inspection of school children, providing instances of children neglected and deprived of education because of the irresponsibility of all of us in relation to them.

From this developed later the introduction of the school nurse. At a Settlement dinner party, a President of the Department of Education reproached the Commissioner of Health because medical inspection was depleting the classrooms. The Head Resident interposed in behalf of the child afflicted with trachoma, who, being excluded from school, went on playing out of school hours in the street and on the tenement steps with the same children whom he had left in his class. Then followed the constructive plan with the definite offer to place a nurse in the four schools showing the largest number of exclusions. The proposal was to reverse the objective point of medical inspection, to enable the children to stay in school, to reduce to the utmost the number of exclusions.

Among the earliest activities of the Founder was the successful effort to acquire the East River frontage of Corlears Hook Park, and eager participation in the small parks movement culminating in the establishment of Seward Park with the first municipal playground, Mr. Stover through the Outdoor Recreation League administering this for several years. It is hard to realize that municipal playgrounds are of so recent date.

Later came participation in making Delancey Street a broad and dignified approach to Williamsburg Bridge. Through many months life seemed to consist chiefly of visits to city officials and attendance



Mess-Hall at Camp



Riverholm



Echo Hill Farm



Montclair



Swimming Pool

at protracted hearings before the Board of Commissioners of Rapid Transit. Sometimes the construction of an elevated railway from the Bowery seemed imminent. On the Williamsburg Bridge itself a hideous elevated structure actually stood for many months before the victory was won and the present noble approach established.

It is pleasant to see such monumental records of useful effort. But the life of the neighborhood is, after all, more fortified by the inconspicuous daily task of getting recreant officials to do their duty of keeping the little newsboys off the street, and making the twelve year olds wear at all times the badges which prove them schoolboys in good standing as well as newsboys, or by strengthening the sweat-shop law, and getting compulsory school attendance enforced to the fourteenth birthday. Only those who shared in that weary struggle know how great is the gain in all these respects in the past dozen years.

Before any work for defective children in the schools was organized, the Settlement took the initiative in drawing the attention of the public and the officials to the existence of such children. Here first was heard the message of Miss Farrell, and here began the work with them which has since so marvellously developed through her inspired service.

Study rooms in the Settlement suggested to Dr. Maxwell, as he graciously stated at the twentieth anniversary meeting, the provision of similar facilities within the school buildings, where they are now a matter of course.

These are meagre illustrations of the varied contributions from daily experience to the municipal activities which, once established, we all accept as we do the sun and the air, as though they had always existed.

The nurses have always done obstetrical and follow-up work for infants in the home. In the stress they have laid upon nursing sick babies at home, they have afforded suggestions and guidance for visiting nurses throughout the country. Legislation about midwives was achieved through the efforts of the Association of Neighborhood Workers, the money for an investigation being furnished by the Union Settlement, the Committee on Health of the Association

acting under the chairmanship of Miss Wald. From the beginning of the work of the Henry Street Settlement attention had been called to the fact of the uncontrolled and officially ignored activity of the midwives, who are now definitely supervised by the Board of Health.

Systematic instruction of families in which there was tuberculosis began in the first year of the visiting nurses, long preceding action by the municipality. When the Board of Health began to register tuberculosis cases, long lists of addresses were ready for their use.

In connection with the milk station work the contribution of the Settlement was the custom, already firmly established in the nurses' routine, of instructing mothers in the homes as to care of both the baby and the milk, including its technical preparation. The Settlement has always stood for municipal milk stations.

These among other instances demonstrating the importance of public control of health measures and of employment of nurses by the municipality for these purposes, have led up to the creation of the Department of Child Hygiene, according to the reiterated statement of the Board of Health officials.

Inconspicuous was the successful work of the nurses in promoting the New York nurses' registration law, followed by Miss Hitchcock's long service on the Board of Examiners. Few measures are of greater importance to the dwellers in a settlement neighborhood than this which prompts the efficiency of the school nurses, the maternity and tuberculosis nurses, the district visiting nurses, and those who care for the sick in the hospitals. Prosperous people command skill in this, as in other professions. It is the poor for whom it is a matter of life and death that the whole nursing profession should be thorough-ly and competently trained.

Hearings at Albany on registration of nurses, on education, on working hours, child labor reform, the care of the defective, sanitation, tenement house construction, congestion of the population, the interests of the immigrants, taxation and woman suffrage have consumed unmeasured strength and time in twenty years. For residents of settlements accumulate in their daily routine significant facts attainable in no other way, and Governors and legislators listen attentively, and sooner or later act on the representations of responsible advocates whose facts are current and trustworthy.



The Rest



Camp Henry

The House has many times furnished an impartial meeting place for negotiations before, during and after strikes. Conferences between employers and employes have from the earliest days been promoted and made possible, and residents and associates have arbitrated disputes and interpreted conflicting points of view.

Clinton Hall, patronized by four to five hundred thousand people a year, closely affiliated with the Settlement, but administered by its own board of directors, was created to furnish decent gathering places for labor people, as well as for social occasions. Until it was opened, honest, sober and dignified working people had been practically dependent upon the saloons for their meeting places.

Membership in the New York State Immigration Commission entailed upon Miss Wald the duty of visiting the camps where alien men were employed, in the service of New York City, in preparing the Catskill aqueduct, and in building the State barge canal. A number of canneries, too, were investigated. The results of these observations were embodied in the report of the Commission and in published articles.

A truly creative contribution to our national life is the Federal Children's Bureau at Washington, whose first annual report has just been published. The Bureau was originally suggested by Miss Wald, and was brought into existence by the National Child Labor Committee, of which, from its creation, she and the writer have been trustees. Hearings before two Presidents and many different Congressional Committees were needed in the five years while the bill creating the Bureau was pending in Congress.

Helping to kill international treaties and federal bills oppressive to the immigrants is a task common to several settlements, and in this the Henry Street Settlement has never failed to wield a laboring oar, these efforts having thus far been crowned with success. This, too, was made easier by continuing effort to search out the facts in individual cases of unfair detention of immigrants, and to minimize the hardship of deportation, when this proved impossible to prevent.

In all the undertakings referred to, the Henry Street Settlement has participated. Several of them it initiated. Whatever it has been able to achieve can be traced back in the end to the life of the

group in its neighborhood, to sympathy kindling imagination and awakening vision, to knowledge born of daily experience commanding a hearing from those in power. Where the freest discussion is the habit of every day, where theory is put to practical test in the routine tasks of the residents almost unconsciously, there follows in the natural course of development a substantial contribution to the life of the neighborhood, the city, the state and the nation.

FLORENCE KELLEY



Seventy-ninth Street Neighborhood House

Henry Street and Twenty Years.

The Woolworth looms at your western gates
Its height symbolic of the wondrous hope
The alien dreams. And to him as he waits
And dreams, *you show the way*; the broadened scope
Of vision, makes him see how *he* may count.

Then, as his strangeness wears away,
Toward the East, the mighty bridge appears to wait
For him to cross upon his way—
No longer strange—but keen with all the weight
And burden of the city and the state.

So German, Irish, Jew fare forth,
To east and west and south and north.
This is the worthwhile truth you teach,
To fight the battle of life, we each
Must hold ideals and a boundless faith.

Aye, Henry Street, the twenty years will pass;
Untired, westward you'll turn, again prepared
For countless scores of years. We who have shared
These years gone by, in east and west, will rise in mass
In gratefulness, with loyalty, to homage pay.

SAMUEL LOWENKROHN

THE RESIDENTS GIVE ACTIVE SERVICE IN MANY OUTSIDE AGENCIES.
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

American Assn. for the Study of the Feeble-Minded.
American Assn. of Labor Legislation.
American Federation of Nurses.
American Journal of Nursing.
American National Red Cross.
Assn. of Neighborhood Workers.
Assn. of Practical Housekeeping Centres.
Board of Directors Bronx House.
Board of Trustees Hartley House.
Central Council of Public Health.
Charity Organization Society.
Conference on Summer Care of Babies.
Council of Education.
Dept. of Nursing and Health, Teachers College.
Friends of Russian Freedom.
German Nurses' Assn.
International Council of Nurses.
Joint Board of Sanitary Control.
League for Nursing Education.
Loeb Convalescent Home.
Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland.
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.
National Assn. of Teachers of Special Classes.
National Child Labor Committee.
National Consumers League.
National Council of Women.
National Education Assn.
National Institute of Social Sciences.
National Organization for Public.
Health Nursing.
N. Y. Assn. for the Blind.
N. Y. Assn. for Parks and Playgrounds.
N. Y. Child Labor Committee.
N. Y. City Dept. of Education.
N. Y. School of Philanthropy.
N. Y. State Board of Nurses Examiners.
N. Y. State Nurses Assn.
Social Halls Assn.
Social Centres New York Public Schools.
Society of Supts. of Training Schools for Nurses.
Students Aid Committee Manhattan Trade School.
Vocational Guidance Assn.
Woman's Suffrage Assns.

The Settlement was incorporated April 1, 1903, under the laws of the State of New York. The incorporators and first Directors were:

Lillian D. Wald,
Jane E. Hitchcock,
Yssabella G. Waters,
Susan Bishop,
Lavinia L. Dock,
Jacob H. Schiff,

*John Crosby Brown.

* Deceased. Replaced by V. Everit Macy.

The voucher system is used throughout the bookkeeping, and separate department reports are sent, at stated intervals, to those financing them. The accounts are audited monthly by Mr. W. R. Lautenbacher.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to the Henry Street Settlement, a corporation created in the year 1903 under the laws of the State of New York, for its corporate purposes the sum of \$.....

I give, devise and bequeath to the Henry Street Settlement, a corporation created in the year 1903 under the laws of the State of New York, for its corporate purposes all that plot, lot and parcel of land (here follows a description of the property.).....



The New York Academy of Medicine

DUE IN 4 WEEKS UNLESS RENEWED

NOT RENEWABLE AFTER 8 WEEKS

[illegible]

